

# The Anti-Slavery Bangle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

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## The Anti-Slavery Bangle.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.  
DR. CHEEVER HEARD OVER THE SEA.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10, 1857.

To the Editors of The National Anti-Slavery Standard.—The accompanying extract I cut from the Leeds Mercury of June 10th. My friends in this city often send me the Mercury, for which I am very grateful to them; it being one of the most able and in every way best provincial papers in Great Britain. Nor does any paper better understand or more firmly and justly rebuke the American slave system, if we except the London daily News. That journal is standard authority on all American affairs, throughout the British realm.

It was the Editor of the Leeds Mercury, EDWARD BAILES, Esq., who addressed that most excellent and able letter to his brethren of the Boston Press at the time when they sent me the Mercury, which he Southern kidnappers and borne off to slavery against their eyes. Whatever the effect of that letter was in this country, is surely not lost at home. One of the British Anti-Slavery Association published it in a neat tract, and sent it like raindrops over their land.

The article I send you today is worthy to be read by every citizen in our country, and needs no introduction or recommendation of mine.

Most truly yours,  
PARKER PILLSBURY.

DR. CHEEVER ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

It is a strange and melancholy thing that in the commercial capital of the free and proudest republic in the world, the city of New York, it should have required such a heroic effort to enable the Rev. Dr. Cheever to preach a series of sermons against the horrible crime of slavery. Yet such is the fact. It is strikingly shown in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's last tract, *Deeds, that the pulpit and the press of the slave States are in as perfect bondage under a tyrant as any of the most despotic monarchies of the world.* But it is not so well understood that this bondage is not confined to the slave States of America. The pulpit, even more than the press, throughout a large part of the free States is in actual bondage on this subject. There exists everywhere a political party, the Democrats, which sympathize strongly with the slaveholders of the South, who belong universally to that party. Unhappily there are members of this party in every religious congregation and belonging to every religious society in the United States; and the sad consequence is, that the Democratic influence of the South, who belong universally to that party. Unhappily there are members of this party in every religious congregation and belonging to every religious society in the United States; and the sad consequence is, that the Democratic influence of the South, who belong universally to that party.

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and he tells the people of the United States that they may look for judgments no less terrible.—Finally he examines the spirit of Christianity, and shows that it is absolutely opposed to slavery.

Dr. Cheever delivered these discourses just before the election of President in November, 1856; and he would them up with the following thrilling appeal to his countrymen on the awfulness of the crime.

"We can almost see the great God of fathers warning us till he last time; witness almost the voice of incarnate divine compassion. Oh that thou hadst known, at least in this day, thy decisive visitation, the things that belong to thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes. How often would I have gathered thy children together, as when I gathered thee, and under her wings, but ye would not. Behold, your house is left unto you desolate! We can almost see the spirits of our fathers bending down over us from their bright abodes, to see what shall be our decision in this hour of solemn trial. Oh that God would in mercy guide us! He has sent it within us, and it is on God's side, and we had better have ten thousand devils outside opposing us than conscience within. And God will still work; his word will break forth like a volcano. You have even now the conscience of twenty millions under the right of God's word, against the conscience of three hundred thousand slaveholders dragged by self-interest and sophistry. The conscience of the twenty millions God will continue to stir up. He will make his word like fire in the bones and a fire in the heart, and a fire in the brain, and the whole Pacific ocean could not put it out, nor all the mountains of profit and exultation keep it down. No small part of our country, thanks be to God, is all conscience on this subject, living conscience, outraged conscience, conscience burdened and agonized, and crying out to God. If you undertake to silence or suffocate that conscience, you will have such convulsions, such earthquakes as the world never saw; and if you undertake to put down the volcanoes, then you will have earthquakes, and your institutions will roll and totter like a raging sea, as when God takes whole cities by their towers and beats them against one another. When God and his justice are pledged against a nation in rebellion in this our day, you cannot question who will conquer. God has thrown down the gauntlet against this wickedness, and, at this late period of the world, the nation that dares to take it up will be blasted with a fire of his own, and a plague of his own, scattered and exterminated people of old."

It is well that both Dr. Cheever and the slaveholders of the United States should know that every word of the arguments and appeals of this volume ("God against slavery") meets with approval and sympathy from the disinterested people of England. In their judgment two blacker stains on the planet of the South, and where many capitalists have mortgages on plantations and gangs of slaves, making them the virtual proprietors. In New York, therefore, the pulpit and the press of the slave States are in as perfect bondage under a tyrant as any of the most despotic monarchies of the world.

But it is not so well understood that this bondage is not confined to the slave States of America. The pulpit, even more than the press, throughout a large part of the free States is in actual bondage on this subject. There exists everywhere a political party, the Democrats, which sympathize strongly with the slaveholders of the South, who belong universally to that party. Unhappily there are members of this party in every religious congregation and belonging to every religious society in the United States; and the sad consequence is, that the Democratic influence of the South, who belong universally to that party.

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but to human nature itself; and his self-sacrifice to devotion and fidelity mark in letters of living light the reciprocal affection between the master and the servant.

The monument is a perpendicular marble shaft ten feet high, of quadrilateral figure. The brief simple touching epitaph, a part on each side of the shaft, tells the simple narrative of a devotion as noble and as grand as any in the great annals of history.

We have made several visits to the grave of this to escape martyr in the service which he tried to win back to the land of the living. We cannot look upon it without the involuntary tribute of a tear to his memory. We give a copy of the epitaph:

HARRY,

Servant of H. Tallard, D. D., President of Howard College, who lost his life from injuries received while rousing the students.

At the burning of the College Building, on the night of October 15th, 1854, aged 23 years.

A consistent member of the Baptist Church, he illustrated the character of a Christian servant—"faithful unto death."

As a grateful tribute to his fidelity, and to commemorate a noble act, this Monument has been erected by the Students of Howard College and the Alabama Baptist Convention.

He was employed as a waiter in the College, and when alarmed by the flames at midnight, he rushed to the aid of the students, and, in the effort to save them, he was killed.

"I must wake the boys first," and thus saved their lives at the cost of his own.

WHATELY ON SLAVERY.

Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, has just published three large volumes of annotations on Lord Bacon. In discussing the apothegm—"The ripeness or unripeness of occasion must be well weighed," Dr. Whately says:

"If you are surrounded by the waters, and you expect that the state of things will grow either worse or better spontaneously."

In each of these cases, the slaves and the serfs are not ripe for freedom; no enslaved people ever are; and to wait before you bestow liberty or political rights till the recipients are fit to employ them, is to resolve not to do anything for them."

From Frederic Douglass' Paper.  
"SLAVERY IS MILD IN KENTUCKY."

DALLAS, June 20, 1857.

Since No. 1, was written proving by facts indisputable, this popular assertion about Kentucky, some further incidents have transpired confirming the notorious fact. Four miles from here, a poor slave woman no doubt, called and a red slave woman for a little meal. She gave it to her master's wife, and the master's wife gave it to her. The master's wife had given it. At first she refused to tell. Whereupon her master beat her most unmercifully. She then intimated to whom it was given. Her master went to the slave who received it. He confessed he received a little meal. Perhaps he was hungry. What followed? For this enormous offense he received 60 lashes well laid on.

The master whipped the woman again, cutting her flesh literally into pieces, who gave the meal. But again as next morning he was about whipping her a third time, she started to run off. He took up his gun, raised at her and fired, but the shot missed and the gun did not go off. The woman left a nursing infant a few days old, and after days of starvation she was captured and now enjoys Kentucky. Surely, slavery is very mild in Kentucky! I referred recently to a slave who asked permission to visit his wife and children on another plantation. It was customary to allow them to go every other Sunday in such cases, if they work well till Saturday night, and return before daylight Monday morning. His master told him he should never go to see his wife again, a little later he was returned to his plantation next morning. His master tied him up and for the heinous offense of visiting his own wife, gave 500 lashes the first morning and one hundred more every morning for seven mornings. This resulted in the death of the slave! A valuable slave! The master lost hundreds of dollars.

Now, Mr. Editor, are you not convinced that slavery is mild, very mild in Kentucky?

Take another proof. In Madison county the second county north of this—Palaski—a reliable man who travels much in the practice of medicine, &c. says that he has seen at least 60 different slaves annually from abuse.

I have a number of more facts to prove what I say in future numbers. The northern abolitionists do not give us in Kentucky, the credit due for our kind treatment to slaves in Kentucky. Perhaps you will even have the effrontery to enquire, "Well if such is slavery in Kentucky, and that is mild, what can it be where it is seen in its right features?"

Hoping to show you the Megalothorus, or the devourer of flesh, bones and souls, as your Northern shameful opponents of our peculiar benighted institution would term it, I remain yours,  
J. M. McLAIN

From the Marion American.  
MONUMENT TO A SLAVE.

The students of Howard College have erected a monument over the grave of the slave Harry. The ceremony was performed on Sunday the 10th instant, that day being selected for the convenience of the negroes, who wished to witness the ceremony. Harry was a boy who waited on the students, and by his faithful and courageous devotion, sacrificed himself to a horrible death. But for his efforts a large number of the students would have been burned to death. One of the first to discover the fire, he ran from room to room waking up the sleeping students. Even then he would not leave, and thoughts of himself, and reckless of danger, though the flames expanded all around him and the walls were falling in, he would not leave while there was a life to save for others. He remained too long, and was himself enveloped in the flames and burned to death.

He exhibited a high humanity and courage which does honor, not only to his humble race,

in the annals of time, for he said the great principle of the equality of the races of men in principle, though it had long struggled for existence among the nations, "He is no respecter of persons," was never acknowledged by any nation as a standard in government. After exposing the foolish sophistries of some modern politicians who deny the great self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, he proceeded to say that he had not come there to build sepulchers to the prophets, or to whitewash the character of any of the past or present, but had come to try to keep vital the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers rather than to proceed to enshrine upon the dead. He then proceeded to show that the despotism of Slavery in this country is more cruel and tyrannical, not to the black man only, but to the non-slaveholding whites, than that against which our fathers rebelled in 76. For proof, he referred to the rule of the Slave Power in Kansas, and to the late decision of the Supreme Court, and to the crushing monopoly of slave labor upon the railroad system in the Slave States, and that none of the Slave States except, perhaps, Tennessee, is the voter allowed to secede because, as one Pro-Slavery politician which he quoted, expresses it, if that privilege should be allowed, "it would destroy the wholesome influence of the landed over the free class."

He spoke of the social equality existing between the capitalist and the laborer at the North, and of the excellent system of public schools in the Free States, comparing with the schools in the Slave States, showing again from the census the great advantage of the former over the latter in regard to general intelligence among the masses. He spoke of the various claims of Democracy, and of the "Manifest Destiny" of the Anglo-Saxon race. He said if Slavery were admitted to be right—"the cornerstone of our Republican institutions"—"the best social system in the world"—"whatever you do, it could not be Democracy for 350,000 slaveholders to rule over 25,000,000 of people. In regard to manifest destiny he referred to the warning voice of history. He spoke of the mighty empires of the past—of Babylon, of Greece and Rome, of Spain and of other nations, all of which they would conquer because it was their destiny. Where are those nations now? Men of America, take warning, he said, for there is no eternal law which can be violated without incurring its penalty, and the violation of a moral law is in fact an eternal law. The violation of a moral law brings with it the most severe penalty. Slavery is a crime, and a crime of brotherhood against the Savior. He closed by referring to the sublime and impressive story, to the great laws of progress; admitting, however, that hitherto there have been recessions, as well as advancement, in civilization, still, in the main, he claimed there was progress, and the result would be—Universal Freedom to all men.

Mr. Clay then offered the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously, with the exception of two votes in the negative. It may be just for me to state that a number of slaveholders and rights who have generally been regarded as Pro-Slavery, were in attendance:

Resolved, By the free people of this Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the late decision in the Supreme Court, by the majority of the Judges of that Court, is a usurpation of power, contrary to the letter and spirit of the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and that it is the duty of the people of this State to resist it by all lawful means.

Resolved, That the decision that a black has no rights which a white man is bound to respect, is like atrocity with its corollary, that a single slaveholder can make a Slave Territory and a Slave State in opposition to the combined people of all the nation, and is no more than saying a non-slaveholder has no rights which a slaveholder is bound to respect.

Resolved, That the principles of 1776 are again in jeopardy and whether attacked by a foreign or home foe, will be again defended by all constitutional means to the death.

A beautiful dinner was then served up in picnic style, with no appearance of anything stranger on the ground than soda-water and lemonade, except, in one instance, it was evident that the guests had taken some of the more substantial food, but generally the best of order prevailed throughout the day. After the dinner the people assembled around the stand and listened to a deeply interesting address from the Rev. John G. Fee.

He commenced by referring to the early history of our country and showed conclusively that our fathers intended to have the great principles of the Declaration of Independence applied to black men as well as white. He went into an analysis of human rights, and placed upon an immutable basis the great doctrine that every man had a right to liberty, and that no man could be justly held in slavery, but to protect rights inherent in human nature. He spoke of Christianity as the great instrument with which to bring public sentiment up to the acknowledgment of these great truths. He referred to the power of the Gospel to abolish slavery in the early period of the Christian Church, so that in the time of Constantine there was not a slave held in any of the churches of Christendom.

He said it was the power of the Gospel which was the great instrument in abolishing the slave-trade and slavery in the West Indies. He referred to the early testimony of Northern dissenting churches of Christians in the country against Slavery and he spoke particularly of the Methodists; but now, he said, how had the fine gold become dim! He closed with an earnest appeal to Christians to gird on the whole Christian armor, and carry out those great doctrines of Humanity and Christianity in the Church and State, remembering as he said that more than the more than three millions of our fellow-beings who are enduring a "bondage, our hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that against which our fathers rebelled."

The President then called for volunteer speeches or sentiments. Your correspondent offered the following sentiments, which were well received by the audience:

The Hunters of Kentucky—May their rifles never used for trills—never be used to suppress the cause of Human Freedom.

The Order of the Day—Cassius M. Clay, the Friend of Man. His name is dear to the heart of every true lover of Liberty.

John G. Fee—The fearless man of God—the man who believes in a Christianity which means something.

After some further remarks upon the great subject of the day, the audience was then dismissed by the President. One thing seems certain—the cause of Freedom is onward in Kentucky. Anti-Slavery has the balance of power in this Congressional District. Abolitionists have been elected to the offices of Justice of the Peace, Constable, &c.

Prof. Heirick, whose preferences for Col. Fremont led to the sudden dissolution of his connection with the University of North Carolina, has taken up his residence in New York as an analytical and consulting chemist.

## THE JUDICIAL TYRANNY IN OHIO.

We make extracts below from several prominent Republican papers relative to Judge Leavitt's usurpation, in setting the Federal Slave law commissioners above the sovereignty of the State of Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

## THE AMERICAN STAR CHAMBER AND ITS PROCESS.

Any person of common observation, much more any lawyer or jurist, whose peculiar province it is to investigate laws, must have been struck by the operation of our Commissioner's Courts, and the purposes for which they were instituted. Looking through the State institutions we find nothing of the sort. Commissioners in Chancery there are, whose office it is simply to ascertain facts or sell property, but not to assume jurisdiction, much less try offences. But we see in our cities a class of courts suddenly rising, whose authority issues from the United States Government, whose peculiar office it is, aside from ordinary offences, to enforce the right of property in human beings, and try the offence of aiding human freedom. These men are the Commissioners of the United States, execute their duties by United States Marshals, and sit as the American Star Chamber of Criminal Law.

The Common Law knows nothing of any such Courts, and hence it is the Common Law has long been the common law of the free people of this country. The despotism and the tyrant have been equally opposed to it. The one tries to abolish it by codifying statutes, which he endeavors to persuade the people is more simple than the ancient usages of their fathers. The other substitutes Star Chambers and High Courts to nullify and repeal the Common Law of Liberty.

Hume, in his history of England says "One of the most ancient and most established instruments of power was the Court of Star Chamber, which possessed unlimited discretionary authority of fine, imprisonment and inflicting corporal punishment, and whose jurisdiction extended to all sorts of offences, contempt, and disorders, but not within the reach of Common Law. The members of this Court consisted of the Privy Council and the judges, men, who all of them enjoyed their offices during pleasure; and when the Tudors and the Stuarts, it is true, that the judges and all others could only interfere with their advice. There needed but this one Court in any government to put an end to all regular, legal, and exact plans of liberty. For who durst set himself in opposition to the crown and ministry, or appeal against their charter of privilege, or freedom, while exposed to an arbitrary jurisdiction? I much question whether any of the absolute monarchies in Europe contain at present so illegal, and despotic a tribunal."

The most absolute monarchies may not have it, but the Republic of the United States has some thing very like it. The Star Chamber was pointed by the Prince, (President) during his pleasure. The Star Chamber, (U. S. Commissioner) has jurisdiction of offences, contempt, and disorders, not within the reach of the common law. The Chamber cannot take life; nor can the United States Commissioner, but the Star Chamber can imprison, and so can the United States Commissioner. The Prince, when present, Chamber Judge exercised his power. Here, we see in fact, the Commissioner is the Judge. But the President telegraphs instantly, "execute the law." The President will sustain you with all the power of the United States, Commissioners are a very successful imitation of the Star Chamber, which so long sustained the arbitrary power of the old King of the Stuarts. It is true, that the reading of the Constitution would have given us not the slightest idea that such an institution could have been created under it. But, the Constitution has been undergoing the same process which the text of Shakespeare has undergone. If the old King of the Stuarts was to rise now, he would never know some of the plays enacted in his name and the framers of the Constitution, if now present, would certainly be oblivious of many things they are supposed to have done and intended.

The United States Commissioner is not a Court. He cannot summon and try a case, by judicial process. He is an Executive officer, vested with judicial powers. This is precisely a sort of tribunal which Congress has not power to create. Congress has the power to create "inferior" Courts, and they had the power to create Executive officers, but they had no power to create a Court of the kind. They had no power to create the worst of all tribunals, an Executive officer clothed with judicial powers. We are accustomed to think in this country, such usurpations impossible, and pay no heed to them, because we enjoy freedom ourselves and think under a form of government it cannot be impaired. It is a mistake. It will be well if it be not a fatal one. This institution of United States Commissioners exercising judicial powers, but in fact, mere creatures of the Government, is a dangerous beginning of Executive usurpation. But the Federal Government has instituted a Star Chamber, to try without a jury, and send to jail, if they cannot pay enough, the citizens, officers, magistrates of Ohio?

The tendency of the Federal Government now, as we remarked in our last article, is precisely that of Federalism in 1789, to stretch the powers of the general government, to exaggerate executive power, to disregard the rights of the States, and abridge those of individuals. All this is a legitimate consequence of the attempt to nationalize slavery. To do this must be a way of enforcing it in the free States. For this, something must be done, beyond the constitutional right of claiming slavery. The mere right of reclamation rests only in the individual. Beyond a mere civil suit it was a usurpation of the powers of Government to enforce it. But something must be done, and the constitution was stretched to create extra-judicial courts and extraordinary powers. What the Star Chamber exists; the people must look to it; the people will look to it; and before long this question will be reviewed and tried before that court of ultimate resort—the tribunal of the people.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

## STATE RIGHTS.

The decision of Judge LEAVITT, of the United States District Court of Ohio, in the late slave case, has created a great excitement among the people of this State. It is a bold and reckless attempt to stretch the powers of the Federal Government, to disregard the rights of the States, and abridge those of individuals. All this is a legitimate consequence of the attempt to nationalize slavery. To do this must be a way of enforcing it in the free States. For this, something must be done, beyond the constitutional right of claiming slavery. The mere right of reclamation rests only in the individual. Beyond a mere civil suit it was a usurpation of the powers of Government to enforce it. But something must be done, and the constitution was stretched to create extra-judicial courts and extraordinary powers. What the Star Chamber exists; the people must look to it; the people will look to it; and before long this question will be reviewed and tried before that court of ultimate resort—the tribunal of the people.

From the Ohio State Journal.

## JUDGE LEAVITT'S DECISION—THE OHIO HABEAS CORPUS LAW—CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

We continue the discussion of this subject, and remark in the outset that there need be no conflict between the courts of our State and the United States, if common courtesy fairness, and a desire to comply with the law shall be the ruling motive of those in whose hands it deposited the judicial power of the country. If each party shall perform its own proper duty, within its own sphere, but pay due respect to the rights of the other, there need be no such difficulties as have of late disturbed the State of Ohio. We affirm that each has its jurisdiction, and we do not mean that either should encroach on the duties or rights of the other. We respect the authority, and submit to the decrees of the Courts of the United States. We do not always agree with them in their decisions, but for the time being, they are the law of the land. If they infringe any of the well defined and long recognized rights of the people, as for instance, they very clearly did in the *Dred Scott* case, we shall manifest our dissent, and tell our readers the reasons for the faith that is in us.

By the recent decision of Judge Leavitt, we understand that two distinct principles were questions, and now stands forth as the champion of a strong and supreme central government, to which the State must yield their sovereignty and such reserved rights as stand in the way of that supremacy. This is Federalism revived under the name of Democracy—Jefferson dethroned and Hamilton installed in his place.

To understand the case thoroughly it may be well to premise that the legislature of Ohio some time since passed a law empowering the Judges of the State to issue writs of *habeas corpus* and inquire into the causes of the detention of any person or persons under arrest within their jurisdiction, and making it the duty of the subordinate officers of the Courts to execute such writs. The right of the State to enact such a law cannot successfully be questioned. If Ohio is a sovereignty, supreme within her own bounds, she owes it to herself to see that the sovereignty is exercised to the protection of every man within her limits and see that no one is victimized or oppressed. If her sovereignty is not equal to this it is hardly worth the name.

Some weeks since a slave escaped from Kentucky and was followed to one of the central counties of Ohio, Champagne county, we believe. The United States Judge Marshals who were on his track all over that tract from the left of a house where he had taken refuge, but refusing to be arrested he fled upon them and they, although four in number, were unable to arrest him. They left the house and the negro made good his escape. The Marshals then made information against a number of individuals, four or five, who were believed to be about the house where the negro had taken refuge, charging them with aiding the fugitive to escape, and armed with warrants for their arrest, returned to the county from which the armed negro had fled. They succeeded in making the arrests; but while on their way to the county where the prisoners were to be held, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to bring the prisoners before the Probate Judge to inquire into the legality of their arrest and detention. The writ was served in the county, because the Marshals had not out of the officers charged with its service, but the Sheriff of Clark county was then entrusted with it, and while undertaking to serve it, was fired upon by the Marshals and severely wounded, and he and his posse were successfully resisted. The Marshals, however, were arrested in Greene county, and were committed to jail charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, and such other criminal offences as naturally grew out of the resistance. After their commitment Judge Leavitt of the United States District Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the imprisoned Marshals before him, and after a prolonged hearing and various promises being made which the Judge got his cue from the press and leaders of the democratic party, he at length decided that the Marshals being in the discharge of official duty had a right to resist the State officers and were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court for having violently resisted and defied the officers of the State. The Marshals were therefore discharged.

But this is not the end. The attorney who sued out the writ of *habeas corpus* on which the Marshals were released, and the Judge who issued the writ, and the Sheriff and judge who acted in concert, all been arrested and held to answer before the United States Circuit Court for having exercised the duties imposed upon them by the statutes of the State. If the democratic party can compass its ends, they will all be severely punished for having violated the law, and for having defied the officers of the State. The Marshals were therefore discharged.

The question arises whether Ohio is really possessed of the attributes of sovereignty. According to Judge Leavitt's decision, we know and know of whom we may get an appointment as any State Commissioner may issue a writ at any time, arrest any citizen of Ohio—governor, judge, sheriff, legislator, farmer or mechanic, and the Federal Marshals may seize the person of any citizen upon any pretense, however frivolous, however illegal, however unconstitutional, and drag him before this petty Commissioner; and there is no power in any State court which can protect him from the outrage. Neither the State nor any of its citizens can sue the Commissioner for damages, for the bloodhounds are bound to respect this. The Marshals and his deputies may create any riot in serving the writ, shoot, knock down or kill whom they please, but the courts of the State must not lay a hand upon them for their violation of the law, nor presume to hold them to answer for their conduct. The State is simply a conquered province of the general government.

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## Miscellaneous.

## CONDITION OF THE GERMAN PEASANTS.

The King of Bavaria has recently offered a prize of two hundred florins for a tract on the social and economical condition of the people in each of the eight court districts of his kingdom, and the same for a like number of works on the sanitary condition and medical superstitions of the people. The first named of these works are to be written by state officials in the several districts, or by persons looking forward to that position; the latter by physicians—a restriction which will strike the American reader a little strangely.

## THE ELEVATION OF THE GERMAN PEASANTRY.

Less noisily than the events of politics—but for that reason the more powerful and permanent in their consequences—are the changes of social life. It is not to be denied that the peasant has been in a suddenly occurring accident which draws all eyes upon itself—no telegraph crowds them together in a brace of words in order to announce them to an astonished world; and even to the historian, who casts his glance over the past, the time, it will not seldom be difficult to fix in their details the beginning and the course of such a social process. Scattered over a wide territory, they unfold themselves in the interior of families and households—they grow as the grass and as the seed; and as they are formed out of atoms, we mark not their growth until something of a contrast with earlier conditions has been reached. May it not be that such a contrast has thus even now been reached in the condition of the German peasantry? Should we not mark the last few years as forming an epoch in this process?

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manufacturers, who, in their turn, either by raising the price, or by the competition will not permit this, by more and better work, seek to indemnify themselves for the high prices which they must pay. Finally, those who are established upon a fixed income, especially those in office, have only their share of these advantages. Their salaries are raised because they are drawn out of the superfluous wealth of the tax payers. As a general thing, however, only when the producing classes are in a measure satiated, and when their favorable condition, fully apparent, admits of the increase of their taxes. For this reason the class in office are really called upon to contribute to the increase of the people's resources as the source of their own incomes.

Thus circulates this stream through the budgets of the several classes; and whenever, beginning with those who have the necessities of life—the farmers—there comes a stagnation or fall in this stream of supplies, anxiety and restlessness seize the other classes; there remains, then, to the latter nothing but to give a corresponding direction to their capital, and improve by industry and intelligence the ordinary means of production. If we would indeed be just, we must admit that the increase of prices turns to the advantage of those classes who find it hardest to raise their incomes by other means, and that it also presses hard upon those classes who, belonging to changeable occupations and lines of business, are better able to open to themselves new resources. Under the pressure of necessity, old prejudices are broken up, and the educated classes, acknowledging the dignity of labor, sink, as it were, among their motes into the bosom of the old life-distributing Mother Earth. In this way the high prices not only induce them to energetic and well directed labor, but they also give direction to the numerous forces of national industry which had either been unemployed or applied to overstocked or less productive branches, and thus contribute not a little to readjust the individual condition of life.

The rise of prices of the means of subsistence leads to a concentration and condensation of the national body. On the one hand, many hop over from the ranks of the educated into those of the working class—the farmers—receive the means of raising themselves to a higher level of culture. The line between farmers and handworkers has already, in single sections of Germany, become nearly extinct. According to the nature of the case, we find this where permanently found and well-constituted farms place a fixed net income in the hands of their owners for disposal. But the land of the "potted cow, the potatoes, and the skinned milk," begins also to recover itself, and the disadvantages of the splitting up of farms, which pressed heavily upon the Saxons, Thuringians, and Franconians, upon the Rhine and Main, become less palpable in consequence of the extensive cultivation, as well as the easy transportation and increased worth of produce. In many sections the proprietors of a very moderate piece of ground are sufficient to maintain a family free from care. The fact is not less important that henceforth no further divisions of farms will be necessary, because the flourishing condition of industry offers employment to the excess of the farming population.

The old adage—"make your bow"—is fortunately no longer a necessity. The peasant steadily and erect; in the words of the Bohemian peasants, he has become "a lord," (ein Herr) for the first time in the course of eight hundred years, the poets find a real basis for their praises of the peasant life in the Fatherland; from henceforth they may be right in calling this condition happy. And as we Germans, in our often slow and toilsome way, are still wont in the end to reach a lasting good result, so we may confidently draw the conclusion that no other great land has such access of free land and free labor, as the English and Lombards bear the evident marks in their social condition of the subjugation of their land, divided as they are into a landholding aristocracy and simple tenants; and if the French peasants are really free proprietors, they are so only in consequence of a bloody revolution, which has left its deep and lasting wounds upon their moral sense, crippling the quiet development of the nation.

We ourselves have still so much to restore and improve that it does not become us with haughty self-praise to raise ourselves above our neighbors. Yet the much of the peasant life, which we have laid the foundations of a peaceful development, which it continues in the progress of the last four years, promises a rich future to all Germany. We can, therefore, quietly await coming times; for since the strengthening of the peasantry, it is as if the decayed portions of the whole social edifice stood before our eyes restored to firmness. Sitting upon their own soil, and placing a high estimate upon their own property; above the effect of favor and of envy; strengthening over the inner man by the mental content of the day; our elevated peasant life, on the one hand, the desire for progress, and, on the other hand, the warrant that this progress shall only take place within the limits of the law.

## EARLY-RISING.

BY JOHN C. SAGE.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!" So Sanchez Pansa said, and so say I; And bless him, also, that he didn't keep To make it his own; for he was right; To make it his—the lucky fellow might— A close monopoly by "patent right!"

Yes—Bless the man who first invented sleep (I really can't avoid the iteration); But bless the man with course and lead, Whose rascal's name, or age, or station, Who first invented, and went round advising, That artificial cut-off—Early Rising!

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed," Observes some solemn sentimental owl. Maxims like these are very cheaply sold; But, ere you make yourself a fool or fowl, Pray just inquire about the rise—and fall, And whether larks have any beds at all!

The "time for honest folks to be abed," Is in the morning, if I reason right; And he who cannot keep his precious head Upon his pillow till it's fairly light, And so enjoy his forty morn'g-winks, Is up to knavery; or else—he drinks!

Thompson, who sung about the "Seasons," said It was a glorious thing to rise in season. But then he said it—lying—in his bed At 10 o'clock A. M.—the very reason He wrote so charmingly. The simple fact is, His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice.

'Tis, doubtless, well to be sometimes awake— Awake to duty and awake to truth— But when, alas! a nice review we take Of our best deeds and days, we find, in sooth, The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep Are those we passed in childhood, or asleep!

'Tis beautiful to leave the world awhile For the soft visions of the gentle night; And free, at last, from the mortal care or guile, To live, as only in the angels' sight, In sleep's sweet realm so cozily shut in, Where, at the worst, we only dream of sin!

So, let us sleep, and give the Maker praise. I like the lad who, when his father thought To slip his morning nap by backeyed phrase Of ragged worn by early snoring caught, Cried, "serv'd him right!—it's not at all surprising."

The worm was punished, sir, for early rising!"

## PUNCH'S INTERVIEW WITH THE COMET.

Punctual (like American fashions) to French times, and then, after a rather fast, especially on the Tuileries' clock, that of England, His Serene Highness, the Comet, duly arrived on the appointed date. As other foreign illustriousnesses are sometimes attended by a scent of consumed cigars, H. S. H. was accompanied by an odor of a turned-out planets. His head in a wide-awake, and his suit enveloped in asbestos continuations, H. S. H. hastened to report himself under St. Bride's.

"What's brought you?" said Mr. Punch, whose maxim, *debellare superbo*, is ever before him. "Why, I was prophesied," replied the Comet, "that I should be here to inaugurate Science, who has been so fortunate in all her predictions of late years."

"True," replied Mr. Punch, more graciously. "Very true. George Stephenson was never to drive a railway car more than eight miles an hour—Steam across the Atlantic was impossible—the crystal Palace must crumple up by vibration, or be blown to atoms by the wind, or the telegraph to America will not carry a message, and the Great Eastern is an ark to which no dove will bring a dividend. You are right, Science has been happy in her auguries, and she foretold you. You are welcome. Sit down, if your arrangements permit that of course."

The Comet, severing ascender, his glittering tail as easily as one of Peter Wilkin's flying Indians as he adjusted her grandee took a chair. "May I ask what news is stirring?" said H. S. H.

"In our Earth?" asked Mr. Punch. "Well, none. The four Continents are at peace—'Eh?' said the Comet. "I took China, America, Africa, and Australia, and Europe was keeping the peace with great solemnity. Louis Napoleon, setting example, insists on such extreme peace, that even at his elections, His Majesty objects to opposition candidates. Alexander sends the gentle Constantine to count English and French guns, as he has not won one more for the world—no, not for Constantinople. Francis Joseph, too, has a brother Maximilian, and he is here to express the ecstasy of Austria at the prospect of our Prussian alliance being drawn closer by Hymen."

"The *Felix Astoria*, huh?" said the Comet, "is a hint which he delights to find others can take." "A hint in a cloud," said Mr. Punch, "and a 'passable jest from a highness from Cloudland,' but scarcely bright enough for me—however—let it go. Then, your Serene Highness, in Belgium, Leopold the astute, finding the priests flying something too frantically at the throat of Liberty, he thought, 'I will not walk about in peace, poor thing, until they are chained up in the next Revolution. Plus the Ninth is making progress—do not start—only through his dominions, crowning pictures of the Virgin which wink with pleasure, and actually utter 'La Salate.' The innocent Isabella again muses on the sweet joys of maternity, and vows, should she be blessed with a daughter, to make her an example of all the Virtues, to which end baby is to be sent from Spain before she can see."

"And your own Queen?" "Is troubled, thank Providence, by no greater care than the direction of the baptism of Princess Beatrice, and the consideration whether at the Handel Festival, the Conquering Hero should come."

And Lord Palmerston, I have had an eye on these for twenty-three years," said the Comet. "I had a good mind to appear at his birth, and prognosticate his becoming a great man." "You are a humbug," said Mr. Punch. "Where?"

The Comet stammered—and said it was a good while ago, and the place had escaped him. "He was born at Broadlands, you astrological humbug," said Mr. Punch, "where I hope he will spend many a joyous year especially his Reform Bill."

"Lord Palmerston a Reformer," said the Comet looking troubled. "Hm. Well. Ah!" "Don't mutter in that way," said Mr. Punch. "If you know anything, or what it like a man and a Comet, it don't, don't be mysterious. Lord Palmerston has promised a Reform Bill for the next year, and I am going to keep him up to his work in my Thirty-Third Volume."

"Is the Thirty-Second complete?" said the Comet, tremulously. "Complete," said Mr. Punch. "I present you with a copy. Here!"

The Volume of Punch is to be launched. I'm sure the world wants no Comet, cried the individual in asbestos trousers. "I shall not show," And he bolted through the window into infinite space, taking with him, for the edification of the Solar System. VOL. XXXIII.

## FARMING IN ENGLAND.

From the New England Farmer, June 27.

Nearly all the land in England is owned by a few large proprietors, mostly the nobility of the country. These lands are farmed, as it is called here, that is, leased to persons who are called farmers, usually at a fixed price per acre. Generally, they who cultivate the lands are not the owners of it, as in our country, where the leases are usually for long terms, from ten to twenty years. Of this matter it may, perhaps, be convenient to write more particularly at some future day. A friend of mine, one of a class who live in good style, and do not labor very hard with their own hands, and of good practical education, though not usually scholars or students, rents about one thousand acres of land, and pays for it annually about twenty-two shillings, equal to five dollars and a half per acre, besides taxes. What would a New England farmer think of himself undertaking to pay five thousand five hundred dollars a year in cash for the use of a thousand acres of land? Yet many English farmers pay twice, and some four times as much rent per acre, and make money in the operation. I have long known the fact, and to ascertain how it was done was a main object with me on my visit to Europe. My friend has two hundred and fifty acres in wheat, two hundred acres in turnips, and about one hundred and ninety in barley. He says he ought to have one sheep to every acre of his farm, but does not always come up to that number. I will not undertake to give you a particular of his statement, because I have accepted a very urgent invitation to spend some days with him at his home during the summer, when I shall have an opportunity to solve some of the mysteries of paying these enormous rents. A single item will indicate that there is some money circulating in such hands.

He says his wheat crops should yield about thirty bushels per acre. This would give on the two hundred and fifty acres, seven thousand five hundred bushels, worth about \$1,750 per bushel, or \$13,125 in all.

CUNNING OF THE RAVEN.—In the narrative of the Arctic Voyage of Capt. McClure, of the British Navy, is the following story of two Ravens, which became domesticated with the crew of a whaler. The Raven, it appears, is the bird that willingly braves a Polar winter, and in the depth of the season, he is seen to fly through the cold and sunless atmosphere like an evil spirit, his shrill croak alone breaking the silence of the deathlike scene. No one of the crew attempted to shoot the ravens, and they consequently became very bold, as will be seen from the following story:

"Two ravens now established themselves as friends of the family in Mercy Bay, living mainly by what little scraps the men might have thrown away after meal times. The ship's dog, however, looked upon these as his especial perquisites, and exhibited considerable energy in maintaining his rights against the ravens, who nevertheless outwitted him in a way which amused every one.

Observing that he appeared quite willing to make a mouthful of their own sable persons, they used to throw themselves intentionally in his way, just as the mess-tables were being cleaned out on the dirt heap outside the ship. The dog would immediately run at them, and they would just fly a yard; the dog then made another run, and again they would appear to escape him but by an inch, and so on, until they had tempted and provoked him to the shore, a considerable distance off. Then the ravens would make a direct flight for the ship, and had generally done good execution before the mortified looking dog detected the imposition that had been practiced upon him, and rushed back again."

## ODE FOR FOURTH JULY, 1857.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

O, tellers the laudatory day,  
Fill his blue air with fire,  
One morn in the mighty heaven,  
And one in our desire.

The cannon booms from town to town,  
Our pulses are not less;  
The joy-bells chime their tidings down,  
Which children's voices bless.

For He that flung the broad blue fold  
O'er mantling land and sea,  
One-third part of sky unrolled,  
For the banner of the free.

The men are ripe of Saxon kind  
To build an equal state;  
To take the statute from the mind,  
And make of duty fate.

United States! the ages plead,—  
Present and Past, in under-song—  
Go, put your creed into your deed,  
Nor speak with double tongue.

For sea and land don't understand,  
Nor skies, without a frown,  
See rights for which the one hand fights,  
By the other cloven down.

Be just at home: then reach beyond  
Your charter o'er the sea,  
And make the broad Atlantic pond  
A ferry of the free.

And, henceforth, there shall be no chain,  
Save, underneath the sea,  
The wires shall murmur through the main  
Sweet songs of LIBERTY.

The conscious stars accord above,  
The waters will below,  
And under, through the cable ware,  
Her fiery errands go.

For He that worked high and wise,  
Nor pauses in his plan,  
Will take the sun out of the skies,  
Ere freedom out of man.

## HOW TO FALL ASLEEP.

The great point to be gained in order to secure sleep, is escape from that clinging, tenacious, imperious thought, which, in most cases of wakefulness, has possession of the mind. Various methods have been suggested by different authors to diffuse the thoughts. Our own method, and one which we imagine conduces most naturally to lead the mind into easy dreaming, is to imagine a journey over some familiar path, bringing successively into the mind's eye the scenery at each portion—an exercise which rarely fails of success in a tolerably short space of time.

Dr. Binn, in his "Anatomy of Sleep," describes his process as follows:—"I turn my eyeballs as far to the right or left, or upwards or downwards, as I can without pain, and then commence rolling them slowly, with that divergence from a direct line of vision around in their sockets, and continue doing this until I fall asleep, which occurs generally within three minutes, and always within five, at most. The immediate effect of this procedure differs from that of any other which I ever heard of, in that it does not merely divert thoughts into a new channel, but actually suspends it. I have endeavored innumerable times, while thus rolling my eyes, to think upon a particular subject, and even upon that which before kept me awake, but I could not. As long as they were moving around, my mind was a blank. If any one doubts this, let him try the experiment for himself. Let him pause just here, and make it. I venture to assure him that if he makes it in good faith, in the manner described, the promise of 'a penny for his thoughts,' or the wish that the whole question is in progress, will add very little to his wealth."

## GREEN CORN FOR FOOD THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Mr. David Rowe, of Lancaster Pennsylvania, has discovered and invented a process for preserving green corn in the ear, by which it does not become corrupt or mouldy, but retains all its juiciness and taste, and other qualities of the milk of the ear. He picks the ear of corn in roasting-ear time, and places it in the table in winter season, either shelled or in ear, with all the tender and delicious qualities of the fresh grain; and in this state it is claimed to be much cheaper and more desirable than the ordinary boiled and dried (Shaker) corn, or hominy.

Last summer Mr. Rowe prepared and put up eight bushels of ears by this process; and it still retains all the sweetness and milk of the new corn itself; and he also claims that by his process the milk can be obtained from the grain, than by any other process.

A patent has been granted to him on the following claim:—"What I claim as my discovery and invention is the new art and process of preserving green corn in the ear, by extracting the pith or heart of the cob, and seasoning and drying the inside of the cob as rapidly as the outside, for preserving the virtues and juice of the grain, and preventing the collection of mould or corruption, as herein described, and for the purposes set forth."

The Lancaster Express says that Mr. Rowe is at present preparing a convenient machine, not larger than a small model commonly used for paring apples, by which every housekeeper can in one evening, prepare ten or fifteen bushels of corn for his own use, and in the winter it is boiled like green corn, and becomes the finest dish that can be placed on the table.

A transcendental preacher took for his text, "Feed my lambs." A plain farmer very quietly remarked to him on coming out of the church, "A very good text, sir, but you should take care not to put the hay so high in the rack that lambs can't reach it."

A boarding-house keeper in Baltimore advertises to "furnish gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms, also one or two gentlemen with wives."

A SISTER'S LOVE.  
No love is like a sister's love,  
Unselfish, free, and pure,—  
A flame that lighted from above,  
Will guide but ne'er allure.  
It knows no frown of jealous fear,  
No blush of conscious guilt;  
Its wrongs are pardoned through a tear,  
Its hopes are crowned by a smile.

LYMAN BROOKS, Agent.  
I have on hand and for sale Doctor Webster's Invigorating Coriander Health Bitters a sure remedy for Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c., and a great regulator of the Stomach and Bowels. Also, Brooks' sure remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery and Cholera preventives.

Warranted to Cure in all Cases or the money will be refunded.  
Price 50 cents a bottle.  
LYMAN BROOKS.  
SALEM, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1856.

HANDSOME BUILDING  
SITES IN SALEM, OHIO.  
I am now prepared to sell those DESIRABLE LOTS, on Lisbon Street, opposite the dwellings of Messrs. Wright, Jones, Hillman, &c., &c. Enquire of John Deming, or the subscriber.  
BENJAMIN BOWN.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at (his) Office.  
F. Y.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, OHIO.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum payable in advance Or, \$2.00 at the end of the year.

Occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of antislavery truth with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARIE R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:  
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Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract and print five thousand copies of it.  
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NEW ARRANGEMENTS.  
The Subscriber having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. Samuel Grove, Corner of Main and Eleventh Streets would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Salem and of the surrounding country to his stock of Groceries and provisions.

Flour, Salt, &c., &c.  
NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.  
All articles sold warranted to be as good as recommended.  
My purchases being all made with cash, I flatter myself that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS.  
Remember the Corner, Groves old stand.  
LYMAN BROOKS, Agent.

I have on hand and for sale Doctor Webster's Invigorating Coriander Health Bitters a sure remedy for Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c., and a great regulator of the Stomach and Bowels. Also, Brooks' sure remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery and Cholera preventives.

Warranted to Cure in all Cases or the money will be refunded.  
Price 50 cents a bottle.  
LYMAN BROOKS.  
SALEM, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1856.

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BENJAMIN BOWN.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at (his) Office.  
F. Y.

## GROCERY &amp; PROVISION Store.

J. M. THOMPSON keeps on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Groceries; Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and Syrup; also Bacon, Fish by the barrel, half barrel or pound; Flour, Rice, Gars, Tobacco, Soap and Burning Fluid. He is receiving fresh Goods from the East and West nearly every day, and can and will sell as low as any other establishment in Town.

N. B. Western Reserve Cheese constantly on hand and for sale.  
Cash paid for Eggs.  
Salem, May 30, 1857.

Call & examine J. Deming & Co.'s Groceries.  
J. DEMING & Co.  
Have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a fresh Stock of

Family Groceries,  
much the largest ever brought to this town, which are determined to sell at a small advance on Cost.

We invite the citizens of Salem and vicinity to call and examine our Goods, we would call particular attention to our fine stock of TEAS. We would say to